Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1835. No. 787.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$6,000 for $4!

The ninth class of the North Carolina
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR 1835.

To be drawn in Salisbury on Thursday the 24th September,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating Figure System

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $6000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $6,000—one of $3,000—twelve of $1,000—fifteen of $500—besides many of $300, $200, $100, $50, &c. &c. &c.
amounting in all to

180,000 DOLLARS!

Whole Tickets, . .	$4
Halves, ...	2
Quarters, ...	1

☞ Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at David Yarbrough's old stand in Hillsborough, N. C. by
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

☞ The 8th class of the North Carolina State Lottery for 1835 was drawn at Milton on the 22d instant; when the following numbers drew the Capital Prizes. No 22114 drew the Capital of $6,000, No. 11442 drew $4,000, No. 6930 drew $3,000.
August 25 84—

BACON AND LARD For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of first rate BACON and LARD.
STEPHEN MOORE.
July 28 80—

North Carolina State Temperance Society.

THE following communication from the Virginia Temperance Society, addressed to the Secretary of this Society, was laid before the Managers, and read:

"OFFICE OF THE VA. TEM. SOCIETY,
Richmond, Va. July 1, 1835.

SIR: In compliance with the wishes, and at the request, of many gentlemen in your State, as well as in others, it has been deemed expedient to call a General Southern Temperance Convention, to meet during the coming fall.

Will you, therefore, have the goodness to give as general notice as in your power, that such a convention will be holden at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Each Temperance Society in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will be entitled to send one delegate.

By attending to the above request, you will very greatly oblige both the friends of temperance and your most obedient servants.

By order of the Exec. Com. of the Va. Tem. So.
CHARLES YALE, *Gen. Agent.*"

Resolved That the managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed GENERAL SOUTHERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held at the time and place specified, and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State, to send each a delegate to said convention.

L. B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, July 23 83—

CASH for WHEAT.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in Cash for **WHEAT,** delivered at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillsborough;

Where he is now completely prepared for the manufacturing of **FLOUR,** and intends keeping a full supply on hand for sale by the barrel or load.

T. W. HOLDEN.
August 14. tf—82

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.
LATIMER & BARKER.
May 23 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of
WALKER ANDERSON & Co.
Hillsborough, May 22 72—

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on Thursday the 15th of October next, at his residence, eight miles north from Hillsborough, a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Corn, Fodder, Oats, Hay, Stock of all kinds, a variety of Farming Utensils, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.
AND ALSO
A quantity of **Tobacco.**

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
VINCENT TAPP.
Sept. 10. 86—

NOTICE.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, letters testamentary upon the estate of the late DR. JOSEPH CALDWELL, deceased, were granted to the subscriber, his executor. He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims upon the estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
WILLIAM HOOPER, *Ex'r.*
September 2. 85—4w

NOTICE.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, the subscriber was appointed the administrator of JAMES CLANCY, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and also to all persons having claims to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
J. W. NORWOOD, *Admr.*
September 2. 85—4w

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH
HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,
THERMOMETERS,
SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.
Also an assortment of
PERFUMERY, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.
WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.
April 24. 68—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Rankin M'Kee's adm'r. vs. *Charles J. Phillips.* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him by default.
JOHN TAYLOR, *C. C. C.*
Price Adv. $2 50. 85—6w

English Teacher Wanted Immediately,

TO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to C. M. Latimer in person, or by letter post paid.
August 8. 81—6w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Alabama, will sell the valuable *TRACT OF LAND* on which his mother now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Orange county, N. C. two miles northwest of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Milton and Danville. About half of the above tract is wood land, well watered. The improvements are a single story dwelling house with four rooms, and all out houses necessary for the convenience and accommodation of a large family. There is also an excellent orchard of good fruit, and a fine meadow on the above tract. The situation is handsome, high, and healthy. All persons wishing to purchase are desired to call and view the premises.
WILLIAM C. PALMER.
July 17. 78—

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to the estate of MARTIN PALMER, decd. are requested to come and pay their respective dues immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
THOS. CLANCY, *Exr.*
August 8. 81—3w

European and American DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Our

BUSINESS, for the time we have been engaged in it, has been so flattering as to induce us to make a large and general purchase of all kinds of Merchandize, more than is usually brought to this region, and our

determination is

to endeavour to supply this liberal community with good cheap bargains, and extend to those who choose to examine attention and courtesy, hoping to please in all things, and

to sell Goods,

as we believe, on better terms than we have ever done; because our purchases have been made with more than ordinary advantages, and at a time when there are better bargains to be had. Relying on these favorable circumstances, we solicit your patronage, in the full expectation of being able to supply you with goods of the best quality

very cheap.

To give you a list of the goods comprising this assortment, would swell this advertisement beyond even ordinary limits, and be only figuring with a long catalogue of names of various goods without any real advantage, but we will wait upon you at our counter, where you can judge of both

Style, Quality & Cheapness,

and also furnish you a good opportunity to give us a little of your LOOSE CASH—a very necessary article in getting such good assortments.

One description of articles, however, demands more particular attention; it comprises

Coats, Jackets, Pantaloons, Ladies' Prunello Shoes, Over-Shoes, Boots, Cushions, Life-Preservers, &c.

made impervious to water by a coat of

INDIA RUBBER, or Caoutchouc.

This article, which has been known to the public by the familiar name of INDIA RUBBER, is a white milky juice or gum, exuded from certain plants found abundantly in Para, in the Brazills, in Quito, in Asia, and several other places. The first knowledge of it in Europe was acquired from some French academicians, who were sent out for astronomical observations in 1735. In fact, it must be regarded as a new era in manufacturing, when an article, so common as Gum Elastic, after having been considered only in the light of a simple curiosity, of no sort of value in the arts, for upwards of one hundred years, all at once becomes one of the most important articles in the vegetable kingdom. We will not pretend to enumerate the thousand forms it may be readily made to assume to be actually worth more than its weight in gold. The benefit accruing to this country alone, by the happy discovery of the practicability of moulding this remarkable elastic substance into so many indispensable forms, all of which have a direct influence over the every day comfort of laborers and travellers, is indeed incalculable. We know that we cannot give the article any additional value by any comments of our own; we will therefore invite the reader once more, to come to our store in Hillsborough; we will then show him that India Rubber has been made subservient to the wants and necessities of mankind.

WM. T. SHIELDS, for
WALKER ANDERSON & Co.
September 10. 86—

NOTICE.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, letters testamentary upon the estate of the late MANN PATTERSON, deceased, were granted to the subscribers, his executors. They therefore give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims upon the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notes will be settled with John C Rhodes, and open accounts with James N. Patterson.

JOHN C. RHODES, JAS. N. PATTERSON. } *Exr's.*
Sept 10. 85—

IMPORTANT SALE.

AT the dwelling house of the late James Clancy, deceased, in the town of Hillsborough, and at his plantation one quarter of a mile south of the town, on Friday the second day of October next, will be sold all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c.

The sale will be continued on Saturday the 3d if necessary. And on Monday following, being the 5th day of the month, by virtue of a decree of the last County Court, (at the suit of the next of kin of the deceased,) all the

NEGROES

belonging to the estate will be sold, consisting of about seventeen in number. The sale will be on a credit of twelve months, and bond and good security will be required from the purchasers.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Admr.*
September 2. 85 4w

Wanted Immediately.

AN apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS. A Black Boy would be preferred. One will be taken for three years. Apply to the subscriber, living seven miles north of Hillsborough.
LEMUEL WILKERSON.
September 3. 5—

BLANKS *for sale at this Office.*

DEBATE ON The Thirty-second Article.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
Continued.

The Convention being in committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, Judge GASTON spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: The peculiar situation in which I am known to stand with respect to the question now under consideration, and the character of the debate which has already taken place upon it, may be thought to render it indelicate in me to interfere at all in the discussion. But no considerations of delicacy ought to deter me from the full and faithful performance of my duties as a delegate of the people in this Convention. Besides, silence is likely to subject me to much greater misconstruction than the most frank and fearless exposition of my opinions. At all events, the latter is the course to which I am prompted by inclination as well as by a sense of propriety, and therefore is it, that I must ask the patient and kind attention of this committee—and, sir, in reference to the peculiar situation to which I have already alluded, permit me to embrace this opportunity, the most public and imposing which can be presented, and the first fit one that has yet been offered to make an explanation to the people of North Carolina, of the circumstances under which I accepted and continued to occupy the high judicial office which they have been pleased to confer upon me, and which some pesons may doubt whether I am constitutionally qualified to hold. I am not indeed aware that any one decent citizen of the state has called in question the purity of my motives or questioned the propriety of my conduct, or has expressed dissatisfaction at my course. But this is an age of detraction. Calumnies are the ordinary weapons of warfare with religions as well as political factions; and if I have not yet been assailed by slander on this subject, it is not unlikely that I soon shall be. This explanation is therefore due not only to my own character, but to the character of the state, whose honor is always involved in the fair fame of her sons. When the vacancy occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court, which was occasioned by the death of my excellent friend, Chief Justice Henderson, I was urged to accept of the office by reasons which I found it impossible to resist. It is needless to say more of these reasons than that in my judgment they made out a *plain case of duty* not to decline the appointment, unless the constitution excluded me from it because of my religious opinions. That constitution I had repeatedly sworn to support, and therefore whether it did or did not thus disqualify me was a serious question and well worthy of the fullest consideration. It is not easy for a man to speak of himself or of his principles, without disgusting egotism. It will be enough for me to say, that trained from infancy to worship God according to the usages, and carefully instructed in the creed of the most ancient and numerous society of Christians in the world, after arrival at mature age I deliberately embraced from conviction the faith which had been early instilled into my mind by maternal piety. Without, as I trust, offensive ostentation, I have felt myself bound outwardly to profess what I inwardly believe, and am therefore an avowed, though unworthy member of the Roman Catholic church. Upon examining the constitution of the state with respect to its requirement of a religious test, it is apparent that the subject is not free from difficulty. The bill of rights *(section 19)* which is made *the basis* of that constitution, declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and the 34th section of the constitution further provides, "that there shall be no establishment of any religious church or denomination in this state, in preference to any other." But while these provisions seem to contemplate a perfect equality of religious tests, the 32d section of the constitution declares "that no man who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this state." As all these declarations emanated from the same authority and at the same moment, it was proper, if possible, to give to them a construction which would render them consistent with each other. The inquiry was, whether so expounded the constitution did prohibit Catholics from holding a civil office. This inquiry I had recently had an occasion to prosecute, at the request of a Catholic friend who received a public employment, with much care and with an earnest desire to come to a correct conclusion. The result to which I then arrived was now re-examined, and on re-examination fully approved.

Not long after the great schism which arose in the Christian church in the 16th century, the term Protestants was used to designate all those denominations of Christians which, however divided among themselves, then separated from the main body; while *these* claimed to be called Catholics or members of the Universal church, and because of their remaining in union with the Bishop of Rome as their chief pastor and visible head, were also called Roman Catholics. The clause disqualifying those who should "deny the truth of the Protestant religion," might have been intended to incapacitate Roman Catholics, and the supposition was rendered the more likely by the consideration that North Carolina had been settled almost exclusively by Protestants, at a time when bitter religious disputes and prejudices prevailed, and that these prejudices had not lost their force when the constitution was framed. But the clause in question was part of the written fundamental law of the land, and ought to be expounded according to the well established rules of legal interpretation. According to these, unless it contained a clear disqualification it must be considered as leaving unimpaired the right of the citizen to hold, and of the country to confer office. The people of the state have a right to the service of every citizen whom they think worthy and capable of serving them, and there can be no restriction on *their* choice except such as they have *unequivocally* imposed on themselves. Every citizen having an *unalienable* right—that is, a right which he cannot part with nor society take from him, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, any penalty or degradation imposed on him because of the exercise of this right, unless plainly denounced by the Constitution, must be regarded as a grievous wrong.

Every part of this short clause "who shall deny the truth of the Protestant Religion" is to be well considered. It is obvious that the term 'deny' does not include those who merely doubt, nor even those who disbelieve—unless that disbelief be accompanied by some overt act of *negation* of its truth. To *deny* is the reverse of *affirm*, not of *believe*. Many considerations of propriety and of decency may induce an individual to forbear from denying that of which he has not seen sufficient evidence, or to which he cannot yield his assent, or that which on the whole he disbelieves. What kind of overt act does the constitution contemplate as the denial which is to bring down this incapacity? Is the profession of a faith and the worship of God as held and practised by other than Protestant churches such a denial? If the clause justified a liberal and enlarged interpretation this might well be deemed sufficient. But we have seen that the prohibition is to be construed strictly. The bill of rights has asserted in the strongest terms the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the 34th section expressly prohibits a preference of any one religious church or denomination. It is hardly possible to reconcile the first with a constitutional penalty for *the simple* exercise of that right, or the other with a monopoly of civil offices to the professors of the tenets of particular sects. Besides society generally legislates not upon opinions but on acts. Where this clause means to make opinions a cause of disqualification it expressly says so; "or who shall *hold* religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state." In the penal laws of England against heresy the 'denial' (see 9 and 10 *Wm. 3, ch.* 32.) is to be evinced by writing, printing, teaching or advised speaking. Upon the whole it may fairly be inferred that the word deny, as here used, cannot be satisfied by any thing short of this offensive denial. The constitution does not prescribe the faith which entitles to, or excludes from civil office, but demands from all who hold civil office that decent respect for the prevalent religion of the country which forbids them to impugn it, to declare it false, to arraign it as an imposition upon the credulity of the people.

In the next place, who shall judicially say what is "the Protestant religion?" If the Constitution defined the Protestant religion, or if the Protestant religion were made the religion of the country, and there were organized some ecclesiastical court or other proper tribunal to determine its tenets and to decide on heresy, there would then be the means of legally determining what is that religion.

But the constitution does not define it, nor has it been made the religion of the state. Such a tribunal has not been established, nor under the 34th article of the constitution can it be erected. Innumerable sects, differing each from the other in the interpretation of what all deem the revealed will of God—some holding for divine truth what others reject as pernicious errors—are indiscriminately called and known as Protestants. But again, what is to be understood by denying its *truth*? Protestants have separated from the Catholics because, as they alledge, the latter have added to the Christian code, doctrines not revealed. Protestants therefore reject as errors, or at all events as of human invention, more or less of what Catholics receive as divine truth. But there is no affirmative doctrine embraced by Protestants generally which is not religiously professed also by Catholics. The latter hold that the former err, not in what they believe, but in what they disbelieve. The acknowledged symbol of faith in the Protestant Episcopal church in this country is the Apostles' creed. This very creed is the ordinary profession of faith in the Catholic church, and as such is always repeated at baptism. Do Roman Catholics then come within the description of persons denying *the truth* of the Protestant religion? But besides all this; before the revolution, Roman Catholics laboured in the mother country and in the colonies under grievous political and civil disabilities; and were moreover kept out of office by precise oaths, required to be administered to public officers, which they could not take. These disabilities were attached to them by plain and positive words. They were called by the legal nick-name of Papists and Popish Recusants. At the revolution, the principle of religious freedom was proclaimed as the basis of the new constitution. If the odious proscriptions against this class of Christians were deliberately intended to be retained or renewed, it was natural to expect that the test oaths would also be retained, or that this intention would be expressed in unambiguous language. Before they shall be regarded as the victims of religious intolerance and degraded from political rank, a distinct expression of constitutional law ought to be required.

Considerations like these, sir, brought me to the conclusion that whatever reason there was to suspect that this clause might have been intended by some one or more of the Congress who framed the constitution, to impose political disabilities on Catholics, the clause could not be judicially interpreted as excluding Catholics, as such, from office. The language used indicated such a conflict between prejudice and principle, as rendered it impracticable to adjudge a clear victory to either. A penal provision against a portion of the freemen of the state; a disabling provision against the whole community in its selection of civil officers; penal and disabling provisions because of religious opinions, which it was an unalienable right to possess and to follow out in practice; could not, I thought, be upheld and enforced, unless clearly and definitively declared. The question was purely one of legal exposition. It involved the construction of a written provision in the constitutional law of the country. If a construction had been settled by judicial tribunals, *that* must be deemed the correct one. If none had been so settled, then the construction which judicial tribunals must attach to it according to the fixed principles of legal interpretation, must be taken by all to be the true construction. Private conscience was concerned so far as not to violate the law. But what the law was, conscience could not determine, nor even private reason decide, against either an official interpretation actually made, or such as must result from the rules universally observed by judicial tribunals. I may without impropriety add, that on a question where I was, above all, solicitous to have a clean conscience, I was not governed by my own views only, but sought the ablest assistance that I could obtain, and that I was confirmed in these conclusions by the *highest legal* authorities both *within* and *without* the state.

Had the office been sought as a mere matter of personal ambition, I might have deemed it safer to forego the gratification, rather than to risque a *possibility* of infringing either the letter or spirit of the constitution. But, under such circumstances, to decline an office which my conscience told me I was bound to take unless disabled by the constitution, appeared to me an abandonment of duty. I had no well-founded scruples myself. To be deterred by the apprehension of what others might think of my conduct seemed to me rank cowardice. Besides, if from any mistaken motives of delicacy I could have consented to impose an interdict on myself, ought I by such conduct to have practically aided in interpolating into the constitution a prohibition which I did not believe it to contain? a provision insulting to the feelings and injurious to the rights of a portion of my fellow citizens, hostile to the principles of religious freedom, and abhorrent from all those sentiments of liberal toleration which, at this day, belong to enlightened Christians of every denomination. My course appeared to me a plain one, and therefore I did not hesitate to pursue it. I shall be gratified if my country approve of what I have done; but whether it does or not, I have the consolation, that on mature reconsideration my conscience does not reprove me for taking the office which that country, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, thought proper to offer to me.

One more remark on what may be regarded as the *personal* part of this discussion, and I shall then cheerfully abandon it altogether. As a citizen of North Carolina, having a deep concern in her institutions and in her honor, I yield to no one in the interest which I feel, that this question should be properly decided. But as an *individual*, I beg it be understood, that I am utterly indifferent as to the determination of the Convention and of the people, except to desire that the constitutional provision may be rendered perfectly explicit. If it be thought essential to the good of the state that a monopoly of offices shall be secured to certain favored religious sects, let it be so declared. He who now addresses you, will not feel one moment's pain should such a decision render it his duty to return to private life. Office sought him—he sought not office. An experience of its cares, its labors and its responsibilities, has not tended to increase his attachment to it. Let him but know what is the constitution of his country, and be it in his judgment wise or unwise, equal or [illegible]al, he will to the best of his understanding and ability, in his own case and in all cases, uphold and defend it. So he has often sworn, and as he acknowledges no power which can absolve, so he holds that no inducement of ambition or interest can excuse him from the exact and faithful fulfilment of this oath. His only perplexity will be to know what course he ought to pursue, if the Convention should forbear to act on the subject. Had he made up his own mind on this point, he would not *at this moment* reveal the determination to his nearest and dearest friend on earth. But, in truth, he has endeavored, as far as possible, to hide even from himself the result to which his reflections would seem to conduct him in that event.

Mr. Chairman, in the act which authorises his Convention to be called, and which has been ratified by the people, the Convention is instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending, and is empowered *at its discretion* to amend the 32d section of the constitution. The first consideration which presents itself is, does the article require amendment? On this point I had supposed, until very lately, that a difference of opinion *could not exist*. Far be it from me wantonly to wound the feelings of any gentleman, or arrogantly to set up my notions of right as the standard by which others ought to be governed; but where my convictions are thorough and without doubt, I must be permitted to state them. Where the path of duty seems to me as plain as day, I must be allowed to call on my associates not to desert it. Sir, so indispensable, in my judgment, is the obligation of framing *some amendment* to this section, that I should hold the Convention guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty were it to adjourn and leave the section untouched. In the course of this discussion, which has now lasted three days, the ablest members of this body have stated their views as to the meaning and operation of the article—and yet scarcely two of them have concurred in the same exposition. One informs us that it excludes *nobody*—that it cannot be interpreted to exclude *any body*—that for want of a tribunal to enforce and expound it the entire provision is *a dead letter*, as if it had never been embodied in the instrument. Another thinks, that it clearly excludes Atheists and such Deists as make a parade of their infidelity by proclaiming the Holy Scriptures to be false. A third believes that it disqualifies Atheists, Deists and *Jews*—for that the latter necessarily deny the divine authority of the New testament, and Deists deny the divine authority of both the New an Old Testament. A fourth supposes that these are excluded, and that it was intended also to exclude Catholics, but that the language is not sufficiently explicit to warrant a judicial exposition to that effect. A fifth holds that it was not only intended to exclude, but, by legal construction, does exclude them. A sixth is satisfied that Quakers, Memnonists and Dunkards are disqualified, because their doctrine that arms cannot lawfully be used in the defence of the country, is subversive of its very freedom and repugnant to its safety. Some think it will be a matter of fact for a jury to determine—others, a matter of law for a court to pronounce what religious principles are incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state—while not a few are inclined to hold that the legislature may, in this respect, define what the constitution has left vague and uncertain. It is also perfectly known to us, that the first men of the legal profession, out of this hall—the first for knowledge and purity of character—differ also in their exposition of the article. This Convention is assembled to revise and amend the constitution, and the people call our attention to this section, and submit to us the propriety of so amending it that hereafter its meaning may be understood. What excuse, what pretence can be assigned for giving the go-by to this manifest duty? Law is a rule of action prescribed by the sovereign power and commanding the respectful obedience of all within its sphere. The very nature of such a rule implies that it should be communicated, and of course rendered intelligible to those who are to be bound by it. That master must be the worst of tyrants, who purposely declares his commands so as not to be understood by those subject to his will. Perhaps nothing has more effectually consigned the name of Caligula to undying infamy, than the fact recorded of him by Dio Cassius, that he wrote his edicts in a very small character and hung them up on high pillars, purposely to ensnare the people. But still by the use of extraordinary means these could be read, and when read it is presumed they might be understood. But no diligence no exertions, can enable the people to understand what is not designed to be understood, and is therefore couched in words without defined meaning. A command so given, is in an unknown tongue, and the Lexicon by which it is to be translated is withheld. If, however, perspicuity be required in all laws, so that no law-maker can intentionally fail in it without guilt, how emphatically is it not demanded in a *constitution*—the fundamental law—the charter of all delegated powers—the palladium of all reserved rights? Here, if possible, every thing should be made clear to the man of the plainest capacity, that he may know how much of his natural freedom he has parted with, what are his duties, what are his privileges, and how he may distinguish between commands which it is treason to resist, and oppression which he would be a miscreant to endure. Every individual within the state is bound, at the cost of the last cent of his treasure and the last drop of his blood, to uphold and sustain that constitution—and will you purposely leave it unintelligible? Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is required to take an oath that he will support, maintain and defend that constitution; and will you intentionally and advisedly leave a clause in it having no distinct meaning—where you refuse to declare your meaning, and where you know that your meaning is not understood, in order to alarm timid, or to ensnare unenlightened consciences?

Here we have been met by an obstacle to all inquiry, and of course to all action, interposed by the gentleman from Orange (Dr. Smith.) He informs us, that from some occurrences which preceded the election in his county, which he does not particularly explain, and because the choice of the people of that county fell upon himself and his colleague, he considers the people of Orange as having *instructed* their delegates not to take up this subject. Sir, I must be permitted to deny that any such instructions have been given, and to call for the document which authoritatively certifies them. I will not confound clamor however got up—temporary excitement—popular feeling, more or less extensive—with deliberate *instructions*. I take issue with the gentleman on the fact of instructions, and demand the proof. I do so the more readily, because the people of Orange are *estopped* from giving such instructions—*cannot* give them, without a disregard of the most solemn assurances, and without bringing down on themselves a dishonour which they never, never, will incur.

With many a politician, the whole doctrine of instruction is but a pretext for shunning responsibility, and shifting with every turn of popular caprice. Supposed instructions furnish a justification, or at least an excuse, for every act. If he has erred, it was because he *thought* he was instructed. He now finds that he is instructed otherwise—and he will certainly reverse what he has done amiss. "Change as ye list, ye winds," he sails before the breeze. But there are men of unquestioned integrity and independence who differ in opinion as to the just force of instructions *under the constitution*. That the people have a right to assemble together to instruct their representatives, is solemnly declared by that instrument; and this declaration would not have been inserted, if it were not considered that the instruction, when given, was entitled to respect. All agree in this: but they differ in defining the limits within which such instruction is practically obligatory. They concur in declaring that it cannot be obeyed where it directs any action forbidden by the constitution or by the law of God; because no power on earth can absolve a man from his sworn obligation to defend that constitution or from his duty to obey his great Creator. They do not practically differ when the instruction relates to a matter of local convenience, in which the opinion of the majority of those concerned is of course the best criterion for deciding it. The debateable ground is, with respect to those matters where the *public welfare* is concerned. The representative will here, of course, be happy to think with his constituents—will yield to their deliberate opinion very great deference—and unless he has a clear conviction to the contrary, may without a sacrifice of conscience believe their judgment a safe guide for his conduct. But if he has this clear conviction to the contrary, some think he ought to obey the instruction, because he is but an agent—and *their* will, not *his*, ought to govern. Unquestionably this is not my opinion. I hold that he is more than an agent—that he is *also* a member of a body to which *the constitution* has intrusted him with the power of *making laws*—that the decision is not a mere matter of *will*, but of consultation with his fellows—of deliberation and judgment—and that within the sphere of delegated power, *every* functionary is bound to do what he verily believes the public good demands, and to abstain from all which his best judgment tells him will be injurious to the state. I am perfectly satisfied that this is the true republican doctrine, the only doctrine which secures to the constituent the best exercise of all the faculties of his representative, and holds that representative to a full accountability for neglect to inform himself, for haste, or carelessness in decision, for error of judgment, as well as for wickedness of purpose. But be the force of instructions under our constiution from the constituents to their representative what they may, I do most decidedly and solemnly protest against *any* right of the people of one county in this state to instruct any member of this Convention how he shall perform his delegated functions.

Sir, from whom does he receive these functions—what are they—and to whom is he accountable for their exercise? The voice of the majority of the people of North Carolina, voting *en masse*, called this Convention into being, and gave to this body and to every member in it the functions which they are to exercise. "The following propositions," says the organic act, "shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, the former of which shall be understood by the vote "For Convention," and the latter by their vote of "No Convention." True, after the people shall have given this assent, the delegates to frame the proposed amendments are, by the act, to be appointed by the people in the several counties. This affords to the citizens of every county an opportunity of selecting those whose feelings and general modes of thinking are most congenial with their own; and secures to the Convention the advantages of a knowledge of the wishes, and a sympathy with the wants, of every section of the state. But the delegates once appointed, they come as agents under the letter of attorney of the whole people, and with instructions from the whole people. Before they are permitted to form in Convention, these delegates are obliged to swear that they will not transcend the powers, nor disregard the duties, thus required of them by the whole people. *This act* limits their powers, and *this act* contains their instructions. They *shall* frame certain amendments therein pointed out, and in *their discretion* they may propose certain other amendments submitted to *their consideration*. Within these limits, they become a consulting college—their acts have of themselves no force—their doings are to be submitted to the whole people, voting again *en masse*, and if approved by the majority of that people, then, by the authority of the whole people, they become a part of the constitution of the state. If any portion of the people, less than a majority of the whole, dare to give instructions, either restraining the power or controlling the discretion of the delegates on the proper subjects of their deliberations, it is a flagrant usurpation. If some counties can thus tie up the understanding, conscience and will of their delegates, it is a fraud on the other counties who leave theirs unfettered. There can be no arrangement—no final action—unless these, the uninstructed delegates, the delegates with *full* powers, give in to the views prescribed at home to the instructed and partially empowered delegates. An interchange of opinions, consultation, discussion, are useless, when whatever may be the conviction which these may produce, the convinced are bound to act against conviction. When gentlemen talk of instructions from their constituents, other than the great and commanding instructions from the collective body of the people who gave this Convention being, and for whose weal or woe we are consulting under the most sacred and awful obligations, it is but a proof that they do not elevate their minds above the ordinary range of every day legislation. Ours are not local, nor temporary provisions, called for by the emergencies of the day or the convenience of particular sections of the state, but universal constitutional ordinances, which once adopted, are incapable of change, save by recourse to the fountain of original sovereignty. "*Sursum corda*," (elevate your hearts,) is the address of our country to us before entering on this solemn office. Raise your affections, raise your views, high above the interests, the excitements, the passions, the prejudices of the passing moment and the narrow circle around you. Consult for your whole country; consult for your country through all time; and swear before God that you will do this faithfully.

Debate to be continued.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

Letter from the Postmaster General to J. D Towns, esq. Chairman of a meeting recently held in Petersburg,

P. O. DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1835.

Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst. enclosing a copy of "a preamble and resolutions adopted at a numerous meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, held on the 8th inst." and calling my "attention to the 6th resolution," was duly received. Ill health at first, and incessant calls upon me of the most pressing nature, have prevented an earlier reply.

The 6th resolution adverted to, is in the following words, viz: "Resolved, That the Postmaster General be informed that papers of a seditious character are frequently forwarded by the mails to this place, and that he be requested to adopt such lawful regulations in his Department as may be calculated to prevent their dissemination through that channel."

Having no official right to decide upon the character of papers passing through the mails, it is not in my power by any "lawful regulation" to obviate the evil of which the citizens of Petersburg complain. If any necessity exists for a supervision over the productions of the Press which are transmitted by mail, all will agree that it ought not to be vested in the Head of the Executive Department.

Yet I should regard the authorized and persevering use of the public Mails as a medium of transmitting from one state into another, Newspapers, Tracts and Pamphlets, obviously tending to promote discontent, sedition, and servile war, as a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Federal compact, which would justify, on the part of the injured states, any measures to effect their exclusion. For the present, I perceive no means of relief except in responsibilities voluntarily assumed by the Postmasters, through whose offices the seditious matter passes; but it is hoped that Congress, at their next session, will be able and willing to devise some acceptable plan to prevent the use of the public mails for the purposes so destructive to the rights of the states, and so dangerous to the integrity of the Union.

In the mean time, please to assure the citizens of Petersburg that I fully appreciate their wrongs, and that no proper exertion will be omitted, on my part, to promote the adoption, by the rightful authority, of such measures as may prevent their repetition.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant.
AMOS KENDALL.

To J. D. TOWNES, esq.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts met, at a prorogued Session, on Wednesday last, for the special purpose of a revision of the Statutes of that State. In his Message at the opening of the Session the Acting Governor (Armstrong) adverts to one or two other subjects, and, among others, to the existing excitement on the subject of Slavery, in the following terms:

"In the full possession of all those blessings which are indicated by unsurpassed prosperity, abounding health, and undisturbed tranquillity among ourselves, we see demonstrations of an unwonted excitability in some portions of the country upon the subject of domestic slavery. To allay this excitement, by any suitable mode, seems obviously the duty of the philanthropist and the patriot. Our Constitution guaranties to each of the States the exclusiye control and management of its own internal affairs. Whatever may be the opinions or desires of the people of Massachusetts, in regard to the subject of slavery as it exists in our country, it is most assuredly believed that they are utterly opposed to the countenancing of any measures having for their object the disturbance of the peace, or the abridgment of the constitutional rights of any of the States of this Union. Whatever measures may be necessary now, or at any future period, for the removal of existing evils, must and should be referred to the prudence, justice, and compassion of those who are most deeply interested in the results, awaiting their decision, and whose final accountability is to Him who has made of one blood all men. We have confidence that the decision to which our slaveholding countrymen shall ultimately come, will be founded in equity. We cherish the Union of these States as the chief of our political blessings, and as the pillar on which lean the hopes of those who are quickly to succeed us in the scenes of this world; for the perpetuity of this Union, we will readily acquiesce in sacrifices as large and as liberal as duty does or shall require. We firmly hold now, as in every vicissitude we have held, an unfeigned and unabated attachment to the Constitution of the country; that Constitution, which forms the basis of our nation's peace, honor and hope."

Foreign Intelligence.

The pilot boat Hornet, of New Bedford, boarded on Friday last, off Gray Head, the packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony from Havre, for New York, and took from her a passenger, whom she landed at that place. A gentleman, who arrived in the steamboat Boston, informs us that he reported that Paris was in a great state of excitement in consequence of an attempt to take the life of the King of the French, on his return from reviewing the troops on the occasion of the celebration of les trois jours. It appears that a man had hired a small tenement a few months before, under the pretence of using it for the purpose of repairing old guns. Twenty-five of them were loaded and fired simultaneously at Louis Philippe; one ball grazed his arm, and Marshal Mortier and twelve others were instantly killed, and many wounded. Five of the fire-arms bursted and wounded the assassin, and he was taken. Two others were seen scaling the walls of the tenement, also wounded. Their hats were left in the shop. Several persons had been arrested on suspicion.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, September 18.

In consequence of the indisposition of Judge Norwood, (who had exchanged circuits with Judge Strange,) there was no Court held in Granville county last week; and from the same cause little business has been done this week in the Court for this county. The health of the Judge has somewhat improved; but it is still doubtful whether he will be able to hold the remaining Courts in his circuit.

In order to make room for the proceedings of our county meeting, several articles have been omitted which had been previously prepared for this week's paper.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Orange county was held at the court-house in this place on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the exciting subject which is now agitating the country in consequence of the unwarrantable interference of certain nothern fanatics in our domestic relations, and for adopting such resolutions and recommending such measures as the exigencies of the case may seem to require.

On motion of Priestly H. Mangum, esq. Col. Alfred Moore was called to the chair, and Col. William E. Anderson and Mr. Alexander M. Kirkland were apointed secretaries.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That a committee of ten persons be appointed to prepare such a report as will set forth a true exposition of the public sentiment here in relation to the recent attempts to excite insurrection among our slaves, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

This resolution having been unanimously adopted, the chair nominated the following persons to compose said committee, viz. Hon. Frederick Nash, Col. Cadwallader Jones, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, and Priestly H. Mangum, William A. Graham, Hugh Waddell, John U. Kirkland, George Hurdle, Stephen Glass and Samuel Holt, esqrs.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned to 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday the 17th, a larger number of citizens having assembled, Col. Alfred Moore resumed the chair, Alexander M. Kirkland and Dennis Heartt acting as secretaries.

The chairman addressed the meeting more fully respecting the purposes for which they had convened; after which the committee appointed at the preceding meeting made the following

REPORT:

This community have learned, with feelings of regret and indignation, that many individuals in the northern and middle state have, for some years past, been labouring to produce the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the south by any and every means which may be found necessary, no matter how unjustifiable in good faith and morality, or how disastrous and destructive to those by whom they are held, and among whom they reside;—That they have formed themselves into societies having this for their avowed object; and that more recently this spirit of fanaticism and spurious charity has been prosecuting its operations with increased activity and zeal, and by measures the most injurious and reprehensible, alike forbidden by the comity due from the citizens of independent states to the citizens of other states in friendship with them, by the spirit of the federal constitution, and by the clearest dictates of humanity and benovolence;—That among other means employed in the advancement of this design, they have addressed themselves by pictures and the press, to the ignorant and fanatical in those states where slavery does not exist (misrepresenting and exaggerating its consequences) to the pride and passions of the free blacks, and to the feelings of the slaves themselves; and have made the public mail, which was established to promote the amicable and commercial intercourse of the people of the different states, the vehicle for scattering abroad those missiles for our annoyance and destruction. That a servile war, the most unmitigated in its character, might be produced by the general diffusion of such publications among the free negroes and slaves; that their partial diffusion would lead to insurrection and massacre in individual neighborhoods; and that the additional vigilance and stricter police rendered necessary to prevent their dissemination altogether, must diminish the privileges and make worse the condition of the slaves, whose amelioration is their only professed object; are truths which must be obvious to all conversant with the subject, except those who madly shut their eyes to the clearest lights before them. We will not, in these circumstances, condescend to argue the abstract question of slavery, to trace its origin here, or to set forth the actual condition of the slaves in this as well as other southern states, though arguments are not wanting in our favor in relation to them all. Owing no accountability to any power on earth for our domestic institutions, and acknowledging no right of interference with them in any other sovereign or people, we could not humble ourselves to justify them before any earthly authority, much less upon the arraignment of misguided and mischievous individuals and "self-created societies," who desire to appear charitable at our expense, and humane by jeoparding the peace and happiness of all that are dear to us, if not by shedding our blood. It is sufficient for our action on this subject, that slaves exist among us, and that incendiaries are at work to poison their minds, impair their value, and to stimulate them to insurrection. In such circumstances our own duties are easily perceived. Every patriot, from Maryland to Louisiana, must at once see and feel that it behooves him individually, as well as the constituted authorities, to contribute by all lawful means to avert the horrid effects of such causes. In our own state, the Legislature has not been unmindful of its duty to afford protection from evils of this description. Every act of conspiracy or insurrection among slaves or free negroes, and every attempt to excite a spirit of rebellion among them, whether by printing, by writing, by words or other means, are made highly penal by our laws. We are therefore under no necessity and have no disposition to do violence to offenders of this kind, by summary punishment without the authority of the laws, as we have been pained to observe has been done in some of our sister states. But to subject himself to punishment here, the criminal must have been within our limits at the commission of the crime. And although we can readily check the operations of incendiaries who would have the courage to come here, and risk those consequences to themselves which their success would assuredly bring upon us; yet it is a more difficult and embarrassing inquiry, how we shall arrest the wicked and assassin-like attempts of those who keep at a distance from all danger to themselves, and at the same time strike at the comfort, and peace and safety of our very homes and firesides. With a cunning rarely allied to real fanaticism, they first secure themselves from responsibility, and then proceed to assail our institutions, not merely with indifference to the tendency of their acts upon us, but, judging from their pamphlets and carricatures sent by mail, with a settled and malevolent purpose to produce insurrection and bloodshed Libels such as these, by the inhabitants of one state upon the institutions and citizens of another, between whom there was no alliance or connexion, would form a ground of complaint against the sovereign permitting their publication, and a failure to suppress them after such remonstrance would be a just cause of war. And are we less secure from hostile attacks from the people of other states, forming with us parts of the great American confederacy, and who are to many purposes our fellow-citizens, than we are against the interference of foreign nations? The Federal constitution not only does not profess to surrender up any of the rights of the states in relation to slavery, but gives to it its implied sanction, by guaranteeing the right to import slaves until a particular period, and providing for their recapture and surrender to their owners, in any state to which they may have fled in all time to come. Whilst, therefore, our duties to ourselves prompt *us* to use all legal means of preventing the circulation of seditious prints and publications within our limits, we at the same time insist that we have a right to demand of the *state* within which such publications are prepared, to cut up this mischief by the roots. We have been gratified to perceive that numerous meetings have been held at the north to express their disapprobation of the conduct of the agitators of the slaves, and to endeavor to put down their incendiary attempts by the force of public opinion there; though our pleasure has been somewhat alloyed by their adoption of resolutions at the same time expressing opinions on the abstract question of slavery, and the propriety of future abolition, not called for by the occasion. But the efforts of humane and patriotic individuals and popular assemblies at the north will not produce the full effect desired by them, and avert the evils threatened against us, unless their wishes are carried out by their legislative assemblies. If it would be the duty of these legislatures to enact laws prohibiting the publication and transmission hither, at least by the public mail, of such incendiary publications, provided the Federal Union had never been formed, and the states occupied now no other than their original relation, it surely becomes much more their duty since we are united under a common government, have stipulated for the performance of certain obligations to each other, and have sworn to support a constitution which, as we have endeavored to show, gusrantees this species of property, by making it a duty of the constituted authorities of each of the states to lend their aid to enforce the rights of the master whenever a slave shall come within their limits. The circumstance that no peaceful remedy is provided, by which the legislatures of the non-slaveholding states might be compelled to interpose by such enactments in our behalf, does not exempt them from this obligation. Among sovereign communities, rights and their correlative duties are no less perfect for the want of a conventional mode of redress; the omission of duties whose performance cannot be legally compelled, implies a higher degree of criminality than the violation of those which may be enforced by a legal sanction. We believe that such enactments on the part of the legislatures in the states whence these obnoxious publications are issued, would be the only effectual means of ridding us entirely from their annoyance; and that every consideration of loyalty to the Union, friendship for their brethren in the southern states, as well as the obvious dictates of humanity and justice, should urge them to their adoption. Unless the excitement, now at a fearful height in relation to this subject, shall be assuaged rather than increased, the harmony of the different sections of our country must be destroyed, and no other feeling than a deep and settled hostility to each other will pervade entire states and communities. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use every exertion on our parts to bring to legal trial, and if guilty to punishment, every person who may be reasonably suspected of a violation of any of the laws of this state in relation to conspiracy, insurrection or rebellion among our slaves.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens to be vigilant respecting offences of this kind, and to unite with us in bringing all such as may commit them, to speedy trial before the legal tribunals; and more especially that we will endeavour to ferret out and suppress all incendiary prints and publications, which it may be attempted to circulate, by the public mail or otherwise, among the slaves and free blacks, to excite to rebellion and resistance.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby respectfully recommended to our General Assembly, to urge upon the Legislatures of our sister states the propriety and necessity of the enactment of penal laws by them, to punish those who publish and transmit to the other states libellous and incendiary papers, having for their object the excitement of domestic insurrecton and rebellion among the slaves or free persons of colour.

On motion, the report, together with the accompanying resolutions, were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was further unanimously

Resolved, That the representatives of the county of Orange in the succeeding Legislature of this state, be requested to present a copy of the above report and resolutions to the respective bodies of which they are members, and that they use their influence to procure the action of the General Assembly on the subject.

On motion it was further

Resolved, That a copy of the above report and resolutions be presented for publication in the Hillsborough Recorder, and in the Evening Star, published in the city of New York by M. M. Noah.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

Wm. E. Anderson, A. M. Kirkland, Dennis Heartt. } *Secretaries.*

Highway Robbery.—The times forcibly remind us of the exclamation of the pious old preacher to his wayward flock: "Brethren, I verily believe the Devil *are* turned loose!" The time when the crime of highway robbery was committed in this community is so far removed in the past as to be almost forgotten. Such a deed has, however, been committed within a few days past. On Friday last, as a man named Edwards was returning home from this town, where he had purchased goods to the amount of $25, he was beset eight miles east of this place, in the day time, by four men, three of them brothers named Dooly, and another named Shannon, and robbed of his goods, then cruelly beat with clubs, and left in the road. All four of the villains have since been arrested and committed to jail. *Danville Observer.*

The Purchase of Texas.—We mentioned a few weeks ago, that there was a rumor abroad that a treaty was in Washington between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand, has been adopted; as the line between Mexico and the United States has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and of course is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line. *Natchez Courier.*

Another Insurrection nipped in the bud.—It will be seen, by the following article, that another contemplated servile insurrection has been prevented by its timely detection:

From the Shelbyville (Ten.) Freeman, July 14

We have just heard of an intended insurrection of the Negroes, in the neighborhood of Farmington, Bedford county, (Ten.) We have not heard particulars in relation to the manner and extent of their plan.—Some ten or fifteen negroes, we learn, have been severely whipped, some of whom made confessions of the whole matter. They stated that some white man, who refused to tell them his name, was the mover of the whole matter—he has left the neighborhood and gone to Nashville, as he told the negroes, to aid in doing something for the rescue o Murel. One of the most deeply implicated among the negroes, was sentenced by the committee of examination to be carried out of the country.

Some of them, we understand, protested, while under examination, that they would speak nothing but truth, inasmuch as it would avail them nothing to equivocate, since they could calculate on nothing but certain death. Their plan of villany was detected by disclosing it to a white man, and asking his aid in their diabolical scheme. He declined their unhallowed proposition, and together with a number of white persons, watched over their secret manœuverings at one of their nocturnal meetings.

Murel's Gang.—The last Nashville Republican contains the following extract of a letter, which goes farther to confirm the credibility of the Murel pamphlet:

Charlotte, Tenn. Aug. 17

P. S. We have a couple of chaps in jail at this place, whom we suppose to be of Murel's gang. They came to this place and offered to sell horses so cheap, that the citizens became suspicious of them and put them in jail. Since they were put in jail, they have confessed enough to convict them. Their names are Reuben and Larkin Tims. They say the horses which they have were stolen by J. G. Murel, from Mayfield, Ken.

Keep a good look out. The country is full of rascals.

The name of R. Tims appears in Murel's book, (by Stewart,) as one of his confederates.

The great Western Land Pirate—Our readers have heard of a Pamphlet, lately published to the westward, with this title. The author Virgil A. Stewart, professes to give a detailed account of one of the most atrocious combination of villains ever heard of in any country. From the extracts we have seen from it, we were induced to doubt of the accuracy of Stewart's statements. A Mr. Clanton of Mississippi, has replied to it, and charges the author not only with falsehood in the statements contained in his pamphlet, but with being as dishonest and unprincipled as he represents others to be. Stewart promises to support his statements by evidence. When the investigation shall have terminated, the public will be able to decide, whether any confidence is due to the statements in the pamphlet, or whether Stewart is to be considered another Titus Oates.

Jonesborough (Ten.) Rep.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church recently closed its labors in Philadelphia. Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. was elected a Bishop, and assigned the episcopal charge of Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. was elected a Bishop, and assigned the episcopal charge of Mississippi and Indiana. It is thought that in addition to the above labors, Dr. Hawks will undertake provisionally the charge of the diocess of Alabama.

Mississippi.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Grand Gulph Miss. Advertiser, that the cotton crop of the present year in that state, will amount to 250,000 bales; value, fifteen millions of dollars. The banking capital of Mississippi is only twelve millions of dollars, and this writer proposes an increase of ten millions, by the charter of a new bank under judicious restrictions.

Effects of Gambling.—A few days since, we publihed the fact of a Mr. Henderson having committed suicide in Charlottesville, Va. It was stated that he had recently married a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and that no cause could be assigned for the rash act. It now appears that Henderson left home a few days before the fatal occurrence, for Richmond, with two thousand dollars, to purchase furniture. On his arrival there, he was inveigled into the company of black-legs, who soon cleared him out. He returned home dispirited, framed excuses to his wife about the furniture, (being ashamed to confess the truth,) and finally, smarting under his folly, again left home, wrote a letter to his wife confessing he had deceived her, and then shot himself. *Gazette.*

A Philadelphia paper received yesterday mentioned the sale of some fine peaches at $12 a bushel, while a Camden, S. C. paper received at the same time says peaches are worth 12½ cents a bushel at that place. *Fay. Obs.*

Longevity in North-Carolina.—It appears from a tabular statement going the rounds of the papers, compiled from public documents that there are in North-Carolina 58 white and 297 colored persons, of the age of 100 years and upwards. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the salubrity of our climate. Virginia contains 54 white and 328 colored centennarians. It is somewhat remarkable that the largest number of individuals of advanced age should be found in the states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina and Georgia. New-York, with her immense population, only cantains 115 persons of 100 years and upwards; whilst in old Massachusetts there are but 15 individuals who have attained to such an age. *Raleigh Register.*

The quantity of Cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these, when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The Wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty five millions; and, as a general calculation, the value of its manufactures, about fifty millions.

The manufactures of Leather and Iron, (not including the common smithwork, as to the latter,) are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A *new* business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of Silk. This, it is said, will be, in five years or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes. *Nat. Int.*

Papers from Sydney, in New South Wales, of the 7th of March, express great joy on the arrival at that port of a *cargo of women* from England. The value of this article in the Sidney market may be inferred from the fact, that with a population of over 24,000 males in the Colony, there were only 10,000 females.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the recent eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some twenty centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pummice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by easy digging. He thus speaks of its wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescoes on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and are very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways and stepping stones; the bakers' ovens in which bread was found; the shops with signs over the doors; marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement, magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city." *N. Y. Star.*

Remarkable Cure.—A young gentleman in Greenfield village (Mass.) had a finger cut off by the blade of a hay-cutter a few days since. It was divided between the first and second joints. Dr. Deane was called in about fifteen minutes afterward. The severed portion had fallen among the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water; secured on the stump by sewing and bandages, and is now entirely reunited. This fact should serve as a lesson in all similar cases, to 'save the pieces.'

Greenfield Mercury.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th inst. by S. N. Tate, esq. Mr. Sidney Prather to Miss Catharine Roney, daughter of Mr. James Roney.

In Christ Church, Alexandria, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. C. B. Dana, John Waddell, esq. of Louisiana, and late of Wilmington, N. Carolina, to Miss Lucia Chauncey Porter, daughter of the late Capt. John Porter, of the United States Navy.

In Montgomery county, on the 13th ult. Mr. William Jenkins to Miss Lavinia Jenkins. The bridegroom aged 15 years—the bride 30.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Monday evening the 14th inst. James Forrest, esq. He was cut down in the midst of his years, being about forty-six; in the midst of his earthly prosperity, having accumulated a handsome little estate by honest industry; and in the highth of his popularity, having just been elected by his fellow-citizens as a member of the Legislature. Honesty, integrity and candor were prominent traits in his character. *(Communicated.)*

In this county, on the 6th inst. Mr. Benjamin Tuttenton, aged 84 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Lexington, Davidson co., on Friday the 9th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in Salisbury, Rowan co., on the second Wednesday, (the 14th) of October next.

NOTICE.

MY Oil Mill, on the Alamance, is now in operation, working up the old seed on hand. I will exchange Oil for Seed or Cash, at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per gallon, and the same per bushel for Seed.

MICHAEL HOLT.

Sept. 17. 86—p

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

John Horner v. *Levi Cole.* } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land adjoining James Crabtree, sen. and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that Levi Cole, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, replevies the property and pleads to issue, that judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land sold accordingly, to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

J. TAYLOR, C. C.

Price adv. 2 75 87—6w

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

Say, mother, say, is life as full
Of joys, as the brief hour
I've spent in chasing butterflies
From rosy flower to flower?

Is life a garden like the one
Where all these roses bloom,
So full of all that's fair and bright,
So breathing with perfume?

Is life as smooth as younder stream,
Where I have sailed my boat,
And will I down its silvery tide
As gaily onward float?

MOTHER.

Oh, no! my child, life is not full
Of such unmingled hours;
They come in youth like May's bright buds,
But perish like the flowers.

Yes, youth is like a garden, love—
With blossoms clustering,
With hope's sweet rose buds bursting forth,
To hail the joyous spring.

But summer will their fresh leaves blight
With its too fervid ray;
And autumn winds will coldly sweep
The withered flowers away.

And youth, too, is like yonder stream,
Unrippled, fair and free;
But look, my love, when far away,
It mingles with the sea.

Yet, do not grieve, my child, that joy,
Like spring's sweet gifts must die:
Sorrow and death it will survive,
Fadeless to bloom on high.

Nor mourn that you must leave youth's shore,
For stormy waves and skies;
Beyond the deep a better land,
A fairer country lies.

And then together will we rove
By brighter streams than ours;
And 'mid the gardens of the blest,
We'll pluck perennial flowers.

THE GENEROUS SEAMAN.

George Cornish, a native of London, was brought up to the sea. After making several voyages to the East Indies in the capacity of mate, he obtained the command of a ship in the country trade there, and passed many years of his life in sailing from one port to another of the company's different settlements, and residing, at intervals on shore with the superintendent of their commercial concerns. Having by these means acquired a moderate fortune, and being beyond the meridian of life, he felt a strong desire of returning to his native country, and seeing his family and friends, concerning whom he had received no tidings for a long period. He realized his property, settled his affairs, and taking his passage for England, arrived in the Downs after an absence of sixteen years.

He immediately repaired to London, and went to the house of an only brother, whom he had left possessed of a genteel place in a public office. He found that his brother was dead and the family broken up; and he was directed to the house of one of his nieces, who had married and settled at a small distance from the town. On making himself known, he was received with great respect and affection by the married niece and a single sister who resided with her; to which good reception, the idea of his bringing back with him a large fortune did not a little contribute. They pressed him in the most urgent manner to take up his abode there, and omitted nothing that could testify their dutiful regard to so near a relation. On his part, he was sincerely glad to see them, and presented them with a bundle of silks which he had brought with him. They soon began a conversation concerning the family events that had taken place during his long absence. Mutual condolence passed on the death of the father; the mother had been dead long before. The captain in the warmth of his heart, declared his intentions of befriending the survivors of the family, and his wishes of seeing the second sister as comfortably settled in the world as the first seemed to be.

"But," said he, "are you two the only ones left? What is become of my little smiling playfellow, Amelia? I remember her as if it were yesterday, coming behind my chair, giving me a sly pull, and then running away, that I might follow her for a kiss; I should be sorry if any thing had happened to her." "Alas, sir," said the eldest niece, "she has been the cause of an infinite deal of trouble to her friends! She was always a giddy girl, and misconduct has proved her ruin. It would be happy if we could all forget her" "What, then," said the uncle, "has she dishonored herself? Poor creature!" "I cannot say," replied the niece, "that she has done so, in the worst sense of the word; but she has disgraced herself and her family by a hasty, foolish match with one beneath her, and it has ended as might have been expected, in poverty and wretchedness." "I am glad," returned the captain, "that it is no worse; for though I much disapprove of improper matches, yet young girls may fall into greater evils, and where there is no crime, there can be no irreparable disgrace. But who was the man; what did my brother say to it?" "Why, sir, I cannot say but it was partly my father's fault, for he took a sort of a liking to the young man, who was a drawing-master employed in the family, and would not forbid him the house after we had informed him of an attachment between Amelia and him. So, when it was too late, he fell in a violent passion about it, which had no other effect than to drive the girl directly into her lover's arms. They married and soon fell into difficulties. My father, of course, would do nothing for them, and when he died he not only disinherited her, but made us promise no longer to consider her as a sister." "And did you make that promise?" said the captain, in a tone of surprise and displeasure. "We could not disobey our parent," said the eldest sister, "but we have several times sent her relief in her necessities, though it was very improper for us to see her." "And pray what became of her at last—where is she now?" "Really she and her husband have shifted their lodgings so often, that it is sometime since we heard any thing about them." "Sometime—how long?" "Perhaps half a year or more." "Poor outcast," cried the captain, in a sort of half muttered voice, "I have made no promise to renounce thee. Be pleased, madam," addressing himself gravely to the married niece, "to favor me with the last direction you had to this unfortunate sister?" She blushed and looked confused, and at length, after a good deal of searching, presented it to her uncle. "But my dear sir," said she, "you will not think of leaving us to-day. My servant shall make all the inquiries you choose, and save you the trouble; and to morrow you can ride to town, and do as you think proper." "My good niece," said the captain, "I am but an indifferent sleeper, and am afraid things would run into my head and keep me awake. Besides I am naturally impatient, and love to do my business myself—you will excuse me." So saying, he took his hat, and without much ceremony went out of the house, and took the road to town on foot, leaving his two nieces somewhat disconcerted.

When he arrived, he went without delay to the place mentioned, which was a bye-street in the neighborhood of Soho. The people who kept the lodgings informed him that the persons he inquired after had left them several months, and they did not know what had become of them. This threw the captain into great perplexity, but while he was considering what he should do next, the woman of the house recollected that Mr. Bland (that was the drawing-master's name) had been employed at a certain school, where information about him might possibly be obtained. Capt. Cornish hastened to the place, and was informed by the master of the school that such a man, indeed, had been employed there, but had ceased to attend for some time past. "He was a very well behaved industrious young man," added the master, "but in distressed circumstances, which prevented him from making that genteel appearance which we expect from all who attend our school; so I was obliged to dismiss him. It was a great force on my feelings, I assure you, sir, so to do, but you know the thing could not be helped." The captain eyed him with indignant contempt; and said "I suppose then, sir, your feelings never served you to inquire where this poor creature lived, or what become of him afterwards?" "As to that," replied the master, "every one knows his own business best, and my time is usually taken up with my own concerns; but I believe I have a note of the lodging he then occupied—here it is." The captain took it, and turning on his heel with drew in silence.

He posted to the place, but there too had the mortification of learning that he was too late. The people, however, told him he might find the family in a neighboring alley, at a lodging up three pair of stairs. The captain's heart sunk within him; however, taking a boy as a guide, he proceeded immediately to the spot On going up the narrow creaking stair case, he met a man coming down with a bed on his shoulders. At the top of the landing stood another with a bundle of blankets and sheets. A woman with a child in her arms, was expostulating with him, and he heard her exclaim, "Cruel, not to leave me one bed for myself and my poor children." "Stop!" cried the captain, "set down these things." The man hesitated. The captain renewed his command in a peremtory tone; and then advanced towards the woman. They looked earnestly at each other. Through her pale and emaciated features, he saw something of his little smiler; and at length, in a faint tone of voice, he addressed her: "Are you Amelia Cornish?" "That was my name," she replied. "I am your uncle," cried he, clasping her in his arms, and sobbing as if his heart would break. "My uncle!" exclaimed she, and fainted. He was just able to set her down on the other remaining chair, and take her child from her. Two other children came running up, and began to scream with terror. Amelia recovered herself. "Oh, sir, what a situation you see me in!" "A poor situation, indeed," said he, "poor forsaken creature! but you have one friend left."

He then asked what had become of her husband. She told him, that having fatigued himself with walking every day to a great distance for a little employment, that scarcely afforded them bread, he had fallen ill, and was now in the hospital, and that after being obliged to dispose of almost every thing for their present subsistence, their landlord had seized their only remaining bed for some arrears of rent. The captain immediately discharged the debt, and causing the bed to be brought up again, dismissed the men. He then entered into conversation with his niece about the events that had befallen her. "Alas, sir," said she, "I am sensible I was greatly to blame in disobeying my father, and leaving his roof as I did; but perhaps something might be alleged in my excuse; at least years of calamity and distress may be an expiation. As to my husband, he has never given me the least cause of complaint; he has ever been kind and good, and what we have suffered has been through misfortune, and not fault. To be sure when we married we did not consider how a family was to be maintained. His was a poor employment, and sickness and other accidents soon brought us to a state of poverty, from which we could not retrieve ourselves. He, poor man, was never idle when he could help it, and denied himself every indulgence in order to provide for the wants of me and his children. I did my part too as well as I was able. But my father's unrelenting severity made me quite heart broken; and though my sisters two or three times gave us a little relief in our pressing necessities, (for nothing else could have made me ask it in the manner I did,) yet they would never permit me to see them, and for some time past have entirely abandoned us too. The hour of extremest distress was come, but you have been sent for our comfort." "And your comfort, please God, I will be," cried the captain, with energy. "You are my own dear child, and your little ones shall be mine too. Dry up your tears; better days are approaching."

Evening was now coming on, and it was too late to think of changing lodgings. The captain procured a neighbor to go out for some provisions and other necessaries, and then took his leave, with a promise of being with his niece early next morning. Indeed as he proposed to pay a visit to her husband, she was far from wishing to detain him any longer. He went directly to the hospital, and having got access to the apothecary, begged to be informed of the real state of his patient Bland. The apothecary told him that he had labored under a slow fever, attended with extreme dejection of spirits, but there was no signs of urgent danger. "If you will allow me to see him," said the captain, "I believe I shall be able to administer a cordial more effectual, perhaps, than all your medicines." He was shown up to the ward where the poor man lay, and seated by his bed side. "Mr. Bland," said he, "I am a stranger to you, but I come to bring you some news of your family."

The sick man roused himself as from a stupor, and fixed his eyes in silence on the captain. He proceeded: "perhaps you may have heard of an uncle that your wife had in the East Indies; he is come home—and—and—I am he.' On this he eagerly stretched out his hand, and taking that of Bland's which was thrust out of the bed-clothes to meet it, gave it a cordial shake. The sick man's eyes glistened; he grasped the captain's hand with his remaining strength, and drawing it to his mouth, kissed it with fervor. All he could say was "God bless you! be kind to poor Amelia." "I will—I will," cried the captain, "I will be a father to you all; cheer up, keep up your spirits, all will be well." He then, with a kind look, and another shake of the hand, wished a good night, and left the poor man lightened at once of half of his disease.

The captain went home to the coffee-house where he had lodged, got a light supper, and went early to bed. After meditating some time with heartfelt satisfaction on the work of the day, he fell into a deep sleep, which lasted till day break. The next morning early, he rose and sallied forth in search of furnished lodgings. After some inquiry, he met a commodious seat in a pleasant, airy situation, for which he agreed. He then drove to Amelia, and found her children neat and clean, and as well dressed as her poor wardrobe would admit. He embraced them with the utmost affection, and rejoiced Amelia's heart with a favorable account of her husband. He then told them to prepare for a ride with him. The children were overjoyed with the proposal, and they accompanied him down to the coach in high spirits. Amelia scarcely new what to think or expect. They drove first to a warehouse for ready made linen, where the captain assisted Amelia to furnish herself with every thing necessary for the use of the children and herself, not forgetting some shirts for her husband. Thence they went to a clothes-shop, where the little boy was supplied with a jacket and trowsers, a hat, and a great coat and bonnet, both were made as happy as could be. They were next all furnished with new shoes. In short, they had not proceeded far before the mother and three children were all in new complete habiliments, decent but not fine; while the old ones were tied up in a bundle, and destined for some person still poorer than they had been.

The captain then drove to the lodgings he had taken, and which he had directed to be put in thorough order. He led Amelia up stairs, who knew not whither she was going. He brought her into a handsome parlor, and seated her in a chair. "This, my dear," said he, "is your house; I hope you will let me now and then come to see you in it." Amelia turned pale and could not speak. At length a flood of tears came to her relief, and she suddenly threw herself at her uncle's feet, and poured out thanks and blessings in a broken voice. He raised her, and kindly kissing her and her children, slipt a purse of gold into her hand.

He next went to the hospital, and found Mr. Bland sitting up in his bed, and taking some food with apparent pleasure. He sat down by him. "God bless you, sir," said Bland, "I see now it is a reality and not a dream. Your figure has been haunting me all night, and I have scarcely been able to satisfy myself, whether I have really seen and spoken to you, or whether it was a fit of delirium. Yet my spirts have been lightened, and I have now been eating with a relish I have not done for many days past. But may I ask how is Amelia and the little ones?" "They are well and happy, my good friend," said the captain, "and I hope you will soon be along with them." The apothecary came up and felt his patient's pulse. "You are a lucky doctor, indeed, sir," said he to captain Cornish, "you have cured the poor man of his fever. His pulse is as pure as my own." The captain consulted him about the safety of removing him, and the apothecary thought there would be no hazard in doing it that very day; the captain waited the arrival of the physician, who confirmed the same opinion. A sedan chair was procured, and full directions being obtained for the future treatment, with the physician's promise to look after him, the captain walked before the chair to the new lodgings. On the knock at the door, Amelia looked out of the window, and seeing the chair, ran down and met her uncle and husband in the passage. The poor man, not knowing where he was, and gazing wildly around him, was carried up stairs and placed on a good bed, while his wife and children assembled around it.

By Amelia's constant attention, assisted by proper help, Mr. Bland shortly recovered; the whole family lost their sickly emaciated appearance, and became healthy and happy. The kind uncle was never long absent from them, and was always received with looks of pleasure and gratitude, which penetrated his very soul. He obtained for Mr. Bland a good situation in the exercise of his profession, and took Amelia and children under his special care. As to his other nieces, though he did not entirely break off his connexion with them, but on the contrary showed them occasional marks of the kindness of a relation, yet he could not look on them with true cordiality. And as they had so well kept the promise with their father of never treating Amelia as a sister in her afflicted state, he took care not to tempt them to break it now she was favored with a prosperous condition.

From the Utica Record of Genius.

"SO WAS FRANKLIN."

"O you're a prentice," said a little boy the other day, tauntingly, to his companion. The addressed turned proudly round, and while the fire of injured pride and the look of pity were strangely blended in his countenance, coolly answered: "So was Franklin."

The motto of our infantile philosopher contains too much to be forgotten—and should be engraved on the minds of all. What can better cheer a man in an humble calling, than the reflection that the greatest and best of earth—the greatest statesmen—the brightest philosophers, and the proudest warriors—have once graced the same profession?

Look at Cincinnatus! At the call of his country he laid aside the plough and seized the sword. But after wielding it with entire success, when his country was no longer endangered, and public affairs needed not his longer stay—he "beat his sword into a plough-share," and returned with honest delight to his little farm.

Look at Washington! What was his course of life? He was first a farmer; next a commander-in-chief of the host of freedom, fighting for the liberation of his country from the thralls of despotic oppression; next called to the highest seat of government, by his ransomed brethren, a President of the largest republic on earth; and lastly, a farmer again.

Look at Franklin! He who

"With the thunders talked, as with a friend,
And waved his garland of the lightning's wing,
In sportive twist."

What was he? a Printer? once a menial in a printing office! Poverty stared him in the face—but her blank hollow look could not daunt him. He struggled through a harder current than most are called to encounter; but he did not yield. He passed manfully onward, bravely buffeting misfortune's billows, and gained the desired haven.

What was the famous Ben Johnson? He was first a brick-layer, or mason! What was he in after years? 'Tis needless to answer.

But shall we still go on, and call up in proud array all the mighty host of worthies that have lived and died, who were cradled in the lap of penury, and received the first lesson in the school of affliction? Nay, we have cited instances enough already; more than enough to prove the point in question; namely, that there is no profession, however low in the opinion of the world, but has been honored with earth's greatest and her worthiest.

Young man! Does the iron hand of misfortune press hard upon you, and disappointment well nigh sink your despairing soul? Have courage! Mighty ones have been your predecessors—and have withstood the current of opposition that threatened to overwhelm their fragile bark!

Do you despise your humable station, and repine that you are not placed in some nobler sphere? Murmur not against the dispensations of an all-wise Creator? Remember that wealth is no criterion of moral rectitude, or intellectual worth; that riches dishonestly gained are a lasting curse; that virtue and uprightness work out a rich reward; and that

"An honest man's the noblest work of God"

And when dark disappointment comes, don't wither at her stare! but press forward, and the prize is yours! It was thus with Franklin; it can be thus with you. 'Tis well worth contending for, and success may attend you; and the 'stars' will be brighter than the 'stripes.'

Gamblers.—Meetings of the people in all the large towns on the Ohio, have been had, and measures entered into to prevent a residence in them of *professional* gamblers. Like measures have been taken at Nashville, and other towns in Tennessee.

A CHRISTIAN CAMP-MEETING will commence on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in September, at the Union Meeting House in this county, twenty miles north west from Hillsborough.

August 25 84—

Commission & Forwarding

STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, of the firm of Willkings & Co. having entered into co-partnership with ROBERT C. BELDEN, the business of the old firm will be continued by them under the firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell street. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, and will effect sales or ship as directed

Fayetteville, Aug. 22. 84—2m

STRAY.

TAKEN up by David W. Craig, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 25th inst. a muley HEIFER, red and white, about one year old last spring.

J. A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

Aug. 27 84—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor of the estate of WILLIAM GUESS, deceased, hereby gives notice to the legatees, and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

MOSES W. GUESS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 28 84—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at August term, 1835, of Orange County Court, as administrator to the estate of RANKIN M'KEE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present their accounts properly athenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN M'KEE, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 28. 84— 3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough on the 9th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 10th, at eleven o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

D. C. PARISH, *L. Col.*

August 25. 84—

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid three notes of hand, one on John Albert, Jacob Holt security, for fourteen dollars and eighty cents or thereabouts; one on Jacob Holt for three dollars, or thereabouts; and one on William Smith, William M'Crory security, for about seven dollars; all of which notes were dated the 18th of March, 1834, and made payable to Andrew M'Crory, and belonged to the estate of James King, deceased. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said notes, or paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

DOCTON DICKEY, *Admr.*

August 25. 84—3wp

WANTED,

A first rate Journeyman Blacksmith.

A GOOD WORKMAN of respectability and steady habits, with a small family, can take a part of the business, or be employed at good wages by the month or year.

WM. D. KIRKSEY.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1. 80—

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16 78—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.